

ally acknowledged that the riflemen from the frontier had shown themselves superior to the flower of the Government forces, and had they been again brought to attack, they would have easily accomplished the object for which they had come to this valley.

The correspondent of the *Times* represents the Liberals after the battle as inert and spiritless, while the party of the Church manifested great activity, and were in readiness for another encounter.

ATTACK UPON THE FEDERALISTS—OPENING OF THE FIRE.

It was a beautiful Sunday. A

The Federalists soon opened fire in reply, although with a smaller number of pieces. The sight was animated, as we viewed it from this city; but it was evident, from the long range

thunder-in-chief, General Marquez, reviewed them, and at a little before seven o'clock the lines were formed for attack. During all this time the Federalists failed to show themselves outside of their entrenchments. As the Catholic clock pealed forth seven, the Government batteries opened upon Tacubaya, and a simultaneous attack of infantry was made upon the Molino de Valdes, a strong position of the Federalists in the highest part of Tacubaya. The Government column, which was about 2,000 strong, moved gallantly ahead, while their batteries in the rear kept up an incessant fire from about forty pieces of artillery. The Federalists

only repaid to all of this by the working of two or three pieces of artillery, until the Government column had fairly come within rifle range. They then opened a murderous fire upon the attacking column, completely cutting up its advance. The Government troops held this ground but a moment for with the second

charge in the Federalist riflemen they broke up in disorder, and were seen flying across the fields. Had the Federalists charged at this moment they might have taken the advantage of the confusion, and perhaps have annihilated the fate of the first attack. But this, and the dispersal of the first attack were gathered together, and a second charge of the reserve infantry force was made upon the same point, which shared the same fate.

At this second reverse, the tactics of the Government troops were changed. The batteries and the batteries were ordered forward upon the left, and the right wing of the army, under Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the Condesa. An attack upon the last place was repulsed in a handsome manner by the Federalists, and also along the line the Government forces were held in check. The Government range of the rifle. But it was evident that the

advantage they gained was thrown away, and the Government forces continued their attack and cannonade, which at least had the effect of discouraging the troops of the Federals. The valor of the Federal forces was most evident and it became distressing towards the last to see that they were left without a person to direct their combined movements. At length, after hard firing for three hours and a half, the Federals, or rather the riflemen, commenced to make their arrangements to quit the unequal contest, and by 11 o'clock they were firing their retreat. But, notwithstanding they were compelled to give up to the unequal opposing force, they left the field, carrying off all the

The people of Taulachua, who had for the weeks enjoyed the protection and good order of the Federalists, were made to tremble with the knowledge that the revolutionary forces, who had no sooner entered the place, than they began to pillage all unoccupied or badly-defended houses. The soldiers were made drunk by the purchase of wine, and the people had not at all befriended them or enjoyed the political sentiments. The physicians who were found in the hospitals assisting the wounded were seized, and the people were again dragged from their humane work to be taken to the church of San Diego. In a short time, twenty-eight persons had been thus taken to the church, and among them were Lascano, being a military man. Five were physicians, (two of them medical students, who were pure feelings of philanthropy, had volunteered in Taulachua, and the rest were poor

sans and laboring people. But, notwithstanding the character of these prisoners, they were not so assassinated in the *pato* of the church as without cause. The *pato* was not false. One of the physicians was an American, and another an Englishman! I forbear remarking upon this atrocity, unequalled in savage or civilized warfare. When before have doctors been so butchered for helping their suffering fellow-men? In the United States, the physician superior in General Marquez, General Miramón, and other military leaders of Mexico. We are no longer dependent upon the tales from India for accounts of the most inhuman brutality. The physicians may be seen to themselves, and equal to the Sepoys. They are not, they were Americans. The names of one of them I have been unable to obtain. The other was Dr. John Duval, a man universally beloved.

those who knew him. His inhuman murder was the only one that I could not forgive. I am told, by a person who saw the sight, that the priests showed themselves in the streets of Tlacuvalya, in their robes, and urged the drunken people to kill the prisoners, and to destroy the enemies who were found in the streets! I saw a demonstration of what I have often told you that the clergy of Mexico wish to re-light the fires and tortures of the Inquisition: and

THE BLOOD-THIRSTY PRIESTS, ONCE ABUSED, COME TO THE RESCUE.

On the morning of the 12th, orders were sent out in all directions from Tacuvalya, and all unfortunate diables who did not please the authorities were ordered to assemble at the church, and either dragged to death or shot on the spot. All the poor population of Tacuvalya, not protected by wealth, friends, or power, were ordered to assemble at the church. A priest, who was formerly servant of the Ex-British Agent at Acahuah, named George Selby. He was thrown in with the prisoners, and was strapped across the back of a chair. He was brought to the church at the head of a procession of the prisoners, in order to let the blood-thirsty friends of the church give vent to their rage. A white face, and a white beard, would be called a "curato." Yanoobé. Fortunately he was recognised by persons who

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